Glory be to God on high, Peace on Earth, Good will among[illegible]

A Rare and New

DISCOVERY

OF

A ſpeedy way, and eaſie means, found out by a young Lady in *England*, ſhe having made full proofe thereof in *May*, *Anno* 1652.

For the feeding of Silk-worms in the Woods, on the Mulberry-Tree-leaves in *Virginia*: Who after fourty dayes time preſent there moſt rich golden-coloured ſilken Fleece, to the inſtant wonderfull enriching of all the Planters there, requiring from them neither coſt, labour, or hindrance in any of their other employments whatſoever.

And alſo to the good hopes that the Indians, Seeing and finding that there is neither Art, Skill or Pains in the thing: they will readily ſet upon it, being by the benefit thereof inabled to buy of the Engliſh (in way of Truck for their Silk-bottomes) all thoſe things that they moſt deſire.

So that not only their Civilizing will follow, thereupon, but by the infinite mercie of God, their Converſion to the Chriſtian Faith, the Glory of our Nation, which is the daily humble prayer

OF

VIRGINIA for VIRGINIA.

With two Propoſitions tending to *England*'s and the *Colonies* infinite advantage.

Printed for *Richard Wodenothe* in *Leaden*-hall ſtreet, 16[illegible]

To the Reader.

Ingenuous Reader,

I Have in my Legacie of Husbandry bequeathed something unto thee concerning Silk-worms, which hath wakened many to search after the means to advance that part of Husbandry. But because the Letter of K. *Iames* to the Lords Lieutenants of the severall Shires of *England*, for the increasing of Mulberry-Trees, and the breeding of Silk-worms for the making of Silk in this Nation had not annexed unto them in that Treatise the Instructions tending to that purpose, and being but few, wholly out of print, and very much desired; I thought good upon the occasion of the printing of this Letter to those of *Virginia*, to publish it also for the benefit of those who shall be willing to employ themselves in this way of industry, which seemeth to be brought unto a more perfect and speedy accomplishment then heretofore hath been known either here or in *France*, as by the contents of this adjoyned Letter (wherein the Experiment of a vertuous Lady of this Nation for the breeding of Silk-worms is addressed unto the Planters of *Virginia*) is set forth to encourage both them and others to set upon this work, to benefit themselves and the Nation thereby. And truly the Gentleman who doth addresse this Letter to the Planters of the Virginian Colonie is much to be commended for his affection to the publique, because he doth not conceal (as some Muck-worms do for privare ends) the Advantages which may be reaped by singular industrious Attempts or Experiments of profit, but desires the benefit of others, even of all to be encreased. And it were to be wished, that every one to whom God (from whom comes every good and perfect gift) doth impart any rare and profitable Secret of Industry, would open himselfe towards his Brethren, as this Publick-hearted Gentleman doth; then would all hands be set a work, and every one would become instrumentall to serve himselfe and his Neighbours in Love, and overcome the burthen of povertie, which for want of employment and decay of Trade doth lie so heavie upon very many, whose burthens might be either born, or made easie, if all the gifts of God were made use of for the end for which he doth bestow them, namely, to profit withall towards others, as it becommeth the Members of the same Christian, and Humane, and Nationall Society; for the same rule holds in all these respects among such as understand what it is to be a good Commonwealth's-man in the State, as well as in the Communion of Saints: And to this good and generous inclination, which I wish may more and more abound in them with the grace of God, I shall leave thee and rest,

Thy most assured and faithfull servant,

Samuel Hartlib.

Inſtructions for the increaſe and planting of Mulberry-trees.

What ground is fit for the Mulberry-ſeeds, *how the ſame is to be ordered, and in what ſort the ſeeds are to be ſowed therein.*

THe ground which ought to be appointed for this purpoſe, beſides the naturall goodneſs of it, muſt be reaſonably well dunged, and withall ſo ſituated, as that the heat of the Sun may cheriſh it, and the nipping blaſts of either the North winde or the Eaſt, may not annoy it: the choice thereof thus made; that the ſeeds may the better proſper, and come up after they be ſown, you ſhall dig it two foot deep, breaking the clods as ſmall as may be, and afterward you ſhall divide the ſame into ſeverall Beds of not above five foot in breadth, ſo that you ſhall not need to indanger the plants by treading upon them, when either you water or weed them.

The Mulberry ſeeds you ſhall lay in water for the ſpace of 22 houres, & after that you ſhall dry them again half dry, or ſomwhat more, that when you ſowe them they may not cleave together: Thus done, you muſt caſt them upon the foreſaid Beds, not altogether ſo thick as you uſe to do other garden Seeds, and then cover them with ſome fine earth (paſt through a Sive) about half an inch thick. In dry weather you ſhall water them every two dayes at the fartheſt, as likewiſe the Plants that ſhall come of them; and keep them as clean from weeds as poſſibly you can.

The time in which you ought to ſowe them for your beſt advantage, is either in *March*, *April*, or *May*, when froſts are either altogether paſt, or at the leaſt not ſo ſharp, or of ſo long continuance, as to indanger their upſpring.

There is yet another way to ſowe them, and that is as followeth: you ſhall (being directed by a ſtrait line) make certain furrows in the Beds above mentioned of ſome foure fingers deep, and about a foot in diſtance the one from the other: After this, you ſhall open the earth with your hands, on either ſide of the aforeſaid furrows, ſome two fingers from the bottom, and where you have ſo opened it, ſhall you ſowe your ſeeds; and then cover them half a finger thick with the earth which before you opened.

When

When the Plants that are ſprung up of the Seeds, are to be remoued, and how they are to be planted the firſt time.

IN the moneths of *September*, *October*, *November*, *December*, *March* or *April*, the next yeer after the Seeds are ſown, you may remove their plants, (or in the moneth of *Ianuary*, if it be not in froſty weather) & ſet them in the like Beds as before, & about one foot the one from the other, but firſt you muſt cut off their roots about eight inches in length, & their tops about half a foot above their roots, more or leſſe, according to the ſtrength of the ſaid plants, for the weaker they be the leſſe tops you ſhall leave them. In this ſort you may ſuffer them to remain weeding and watering them as need ſhall require) till they be grown ſix foot in length aboue their roots; whereunto when once they have attained, you may cut their tops, and ſuffer them to ſpread, alwayes having a care to take away the many branches or ſuccours, that may any way hinder their growth, untill they be come to their full length of ſix foot, as aforeſaid

When, and how the Plants are to be removed the ſecond time, and in what manner they are to be planted where they ſhall remain.

IN the moneths aforeſaid, (according as your plants are waxen ſtrong,) you may remove them either into the hedges of your fields, or into any other grounds. If in hedges, you muſt ſet them 16 foot the one from the other, if in other ground, intending to make a Wood of them 18 foot at the leaſt. But a moneth before you do remove them, you muſt make the holes (wherein you purpoſe to ſet them) about four foot in breadth, and ſo deep as that their roots may be well covered, and ſome half a foot of looſe earth left under them, having alwayes a ſpecial care ſo to place them, that they may receive the benefit of the Sun, and not to be ſhadowed or overſpread by any neighbouring trees.

When, and how the Eggs of the Silk-wormes are to be hatched, and how to order the Wormes that ſhall come of them.

WHen the leaves of Mulbery-trees begin a little to bud forth, take the eggs of your Silk-worms, and lay them in a piece of Say, or ſuch like ſtuff, and in the day time carry them in ſome warm place about you, in a little ſafe box, but in the night either lay them in your bed or between two vvarm pillovvs, untill ſuch time as the Wormes begin to come forth: then take a piece of paper of the vvideneſs of the ſaid box, and

and having cut it full of ſmall holes, lay it vvithin the ſame upon the eggs, and upon that again ſome fevv Mulbery-leaves, to vvhich the Wormes as they are hatched, vvill continually come. Theſe leaves vvith the Wormes upon them, you muſt ſtill remove into other boxes, laying freſh leaves as vvel on thoſe that are removed as on the paper vvhere the eggs are; and this is the courſe vvhich muſt be duly kept and obſerved, untill ſuch times as all the Wormes be come forth of their ſhels, ſtill keeping their boxes vvarm, as aforeſaid; but no longer about you, but untill the Wormes begin to come forth, out of vvhich boxes you may ſafely take them, vvhen once they have paſt their ſecond ſickneſſe, and feed them upon ſhelves of tvvo foot in breadth, and 18 inches one above the other.

The ſaid ſhelves are not to be placed in any ground-room, nor yet next unto the tiles, but in ſome middle room of your houſe which openeth upon the North and South, that you may the more conveniently give them either heat or aire, according as the time and ſeaſon ſhall require. Beſides you muſt not make them cloſe unto the Wals, but ſo as you may paſſe about them the better to look unto the Wormes, and keep them from Rats and Mice, which otherwiſe might devoure them. You muſt obſerve the times of their comming forth, and keep every one or two dayes hatching by themſelves, that you may the better underſtand their ſeverall ſickneſſes or ſleepings, which are foure in the time of their feeding. The firſt commonly ſome twelve dayes after they are hatched, and from that time at the end of every eight dayes, according to the weather, and their good or ill uſage, during which time of every ſickneſſe, which laſteth two or three dayes, you muſt feed them but very little, as onely to relieve ſuch of them, as ſhall have paſt their ſickneſſe before the reſt, and thoſe that ſhall not fall into their ſickneſſe ſo ſoon.

The whole time that the Worms do feed, is about nine Weeks, whereof untill they come unto their firſt ſickneſſe, give them young Mulbery-leaves twice every day, but few at a time; from thence untill their ſecond ſickneſſe, twice every day in greater quantity; and ſo from their ſecond to their third ſickneſſe, increaſing the quantity of the leaves, according as you perceive the Wormes to grow in ſtrength, and clear of ſickneſſe: from the third untill their fourth ſickneſſe, you may give them leaves thrice every day, and the fourth being paſt, you may let them have ſo many as they will eat, alwayes having a care that you give them none, but ſuch as are dry, and well aired upon a Table or cloth, before they be laid upon them, and withall gathered ſo neere as may be, at ſuch times as either the Sun or Winde hath cleared them of the dew that falleth upon them.

For

For the feeding of Worms you need obſerve no other order then this, lay the Mulbery-leaves upon them, and every two or three dayes remove them, and make clean their boxes, or ſhelves, unleſſe in times of their ſickneſſe, for then they are not to be touched: the leaves which you take from them when you give them freſh to feed upon, you muſt lay in ſome convenient place, and upon them a few new leaves, to which the Worms that lay hidden in the old, will come, and then you may paſſe them with the ſaid new leaves to the reſt of the Wormes: And now leſt any thing ſhould be omitted, which ſerves to perfect the diſcovery of ſo excellent a benefit, I will adviſe you to be very diligent in keeping clean their Boxes, or ſhelves, as being a ſpeciall means whereby to preſerve them; wherefore when you intend to do it, you ſhal remove them together with the uppermoſt leaves whereon they lie, unto other boxes or ſhelves, for with your hands you may not touch them, till they have throughly undergone their third ſickneſſe, and then may you paſſe them gently with clean hands, without doing them any harm: provided that the party that commeth neer them ſmell not of Garlick, Onions, or the like. The firſt five weeks of their age you muſt be very carefull to keep them warm, and in time of rain or cold weather, to ſet in the room where they remain, a pan with coals burning in it, now and then ſome Juniper, Benjamin, and ſuch like, that yieldeth ſweet ſmels. But afterwards unleſſe in time of extraordinary cold, give them aire, & take heed of keeping them too hot, being alwayes mindefull to ſtore the room with herbs and flowers which are delightfull and pleaſing to the ſmell. As the wormes increaſe in bigneſſe, you ſhall diſperſe them abroad upon more boards, or ſhelves, and not ſuffer them to lie too thick together, and if you finde any of them broken, or of a yellow gliſtering colour inclining to ſickneſſe, caſt them away, leſt they infect the reſt, and ſort ſuch as are not ſick, the greateſt and ſtrongeſt by themſelves, for ſo the leſſer will proſper the better.

When and how to make fit roomes for the wormes to work their bottoms of ſilk in, & in what ſort the ſaid bottoms are to be uſed.

AS ſoon as by the clear amber-coloured bodies of your worms, you ſhall perceive them ready to give their ſilk, you muſt (with heath made very clean, or with the branches of Roſemary, the ſtalkes of Lavender, or ſuch like) make Arches between the foreſaid ſhelves.

Upon the branches and ſprigs whereof, the wormes will faſten themſelves, and make their bottomes, which in fourteen dayes after the worm beginneth to work them, you may take away; and thoſe which you are minded to uſe for the beſt ſilk, you muſt either preſently winde, or kill

the

theworms which are within them, by laying the said bottoms two or three dayes in the Sunne, or in some Oven after the bread baked therein is taken out, and the fiercenesse of the heat is alaid. The other bottomes which you intend to keep for seed, you must lay in some convenient warme place, untill the wormes come forth, which is commonly some sixteene or twenty dayes from the beginning of their work: and as they do come forth, you must put them together upon some piece of old Say, Grogeran, the backside of old Velvet, or the like, made fast against some Wall, or hangings in your house.

There they will ingender, and the Male having spent himselfe, falleth downe, and in short time after dieth, as also doth the Female when she hath laid her egges, Which egges, when you perceive them upon the Say or Grogeran, &c. to be of a grayish colour, you may take them off gentlye with a knife, and having put them in a piece of Say or such like, keep them in a covered box amongst your woollen cloaths, or the like till the year following: But not in any moist room, for it is hurtfull for them, neither where there is too much heat, lest the worms should be hatched before you can have any food for them.

The making of a Wheel, as likewise the way to winde the said silk from the bottomes, can hardly be set down so plainly, as to be rightly understood: Wherefore when time shall serve, there shall be sent into every County of this Kingdome, a Wheel ready made, and a man that shall instruct all such as are desirous to learn the use thereof: Till when, I will commend these brief instructions to be carefully considered of all such as are willing either to benefit themselves or their Countrey, that being skilfull in the Contemplation, they may the readier, and with lesse errour apply themselves to Action, which painfull industry, with Gods assistance, will quickly perfect.

Thus learned Bartas *upon this noble and admirable Creature.*

YEt may I not this *Wondrous Worm* paſſe by,
Of Fly turn'd Worm, and of a *Worm a Fly*.
Two Births, two Deaths, here Nature hath aſſign'd her,
Leaving a *Poſthume*, dead-live Seed behinde her;
Which ſoon transforms the freſh and tender leaves
Of *Thisbes* pale tree, to thoſe tender ſleaves
(On Ovall Clues) of ſoft ſmooth ſilken Flax,
Which more for us then for her ſelf ſhe makes.
O precious fleece! which only did adorne
The ſacred loins of Princes heretoforne:
But our proud age, Wits prodigall abuſe
Hath ſo profan'd the old honorable uſe:
That Shifters now, that ſcarce have bread to eat
Diſdain plain Silk, unleſs it be beſet
With one of thoſe brave Metals, whoſe deſire
Burns greedy ſouls with an impartiall fire.

Had Du Bartas *fully known all the vertues and rarities in this incomparable Creature, even a miracle in Nature, he would have inlarged his Poeme in a more ample manner in the praiſe of it, To the great honour of the Creatour:* Cui Gloria.

From a *Virginia*-Planter in *England*, to the Virgin-Lady *Virginia*.

I.

LEt me (of whoſe ſo many of our Clime
Who ſtand (brave Lady) in much honour bound
For your dear pains conferr'd upon the time,
Who haſt for us Fame, pleaſure, profit found,)
Render thee thanks, that cannot ſpeak thy praiſe,
Wiſhing all condigne honour to thy dayes.

II.

Amongſt theſe Lands, which ſing the memory
Of their deare children (who with pious care
Have them ennobled by th'utility
Of Arts, that long unto them hidden were)
Virginia *boaſts thy name in happy houre,*
Who to her Garland add'ſt ſo rich a flower.

III.

By ſilly Worms, which ever heretofore,
This uſe to keep with us hath been unknown
To draw that great abundant fleece of ſtore,
From them by thy rare new diſcovery ſhown.

Ano-

THe gierious Silkwormes (of all Worms the best)
Of greatest use, and the most faithfullest,
Of Princes worne; By me extols thy worth,
For Blazoning of her, and setting forth
Her wonders, both in Nature, and her Works
Ador'd by th' Persian, *and their neighbouring* Turks:
Vast wealth they bring to those with little care,
Yet may with both the Indies *well compare.*
Our lazy Clime, and those that sail from hence
To blesse VIRGINIA; *(and who might long since*
Have spar'd their pains, in planting of base smoke,
Fit onely to destroy mans health, and choke
The Takers;) and instead of being fam'd,
Shall be esteem'd but base, and highly blam'd,
If longer they forbear, and do neglect
To act, what thou (sweet Cozen) dost detect:
A Virgin *thou,* VIRGINIA *is thy Name,*
Which shall unto VIRGINIA *adde more Fame;*
For thou exalt'st her Honour by thy Hand,
And mak'st the Silkworme famous in that Land.

Richard Ferrar,
ex Æde Trinitatis: Junior.

A Comparison between the gain and labour of TOBACCO *and* SILK.

TObacco requires 9 moneths time, much care and labour both without and within dores, and a mans Crop is commonly 15 hundred weight if Tobacco, and this at two pence a pound is 14 pound gain.

Silk requires six weeks time, if done in a house, and by the labour of a man and boy, in gathering leaves, and tending the wormes that come of six ounces seed, there is by so many wormes spun as much Silk as will weigh sixty pound weight, and this but at *20 shil.* a pound, yields *60 lb* in ready money.

Tobacco leaves a man but 3 moneths in the year for other businesse.

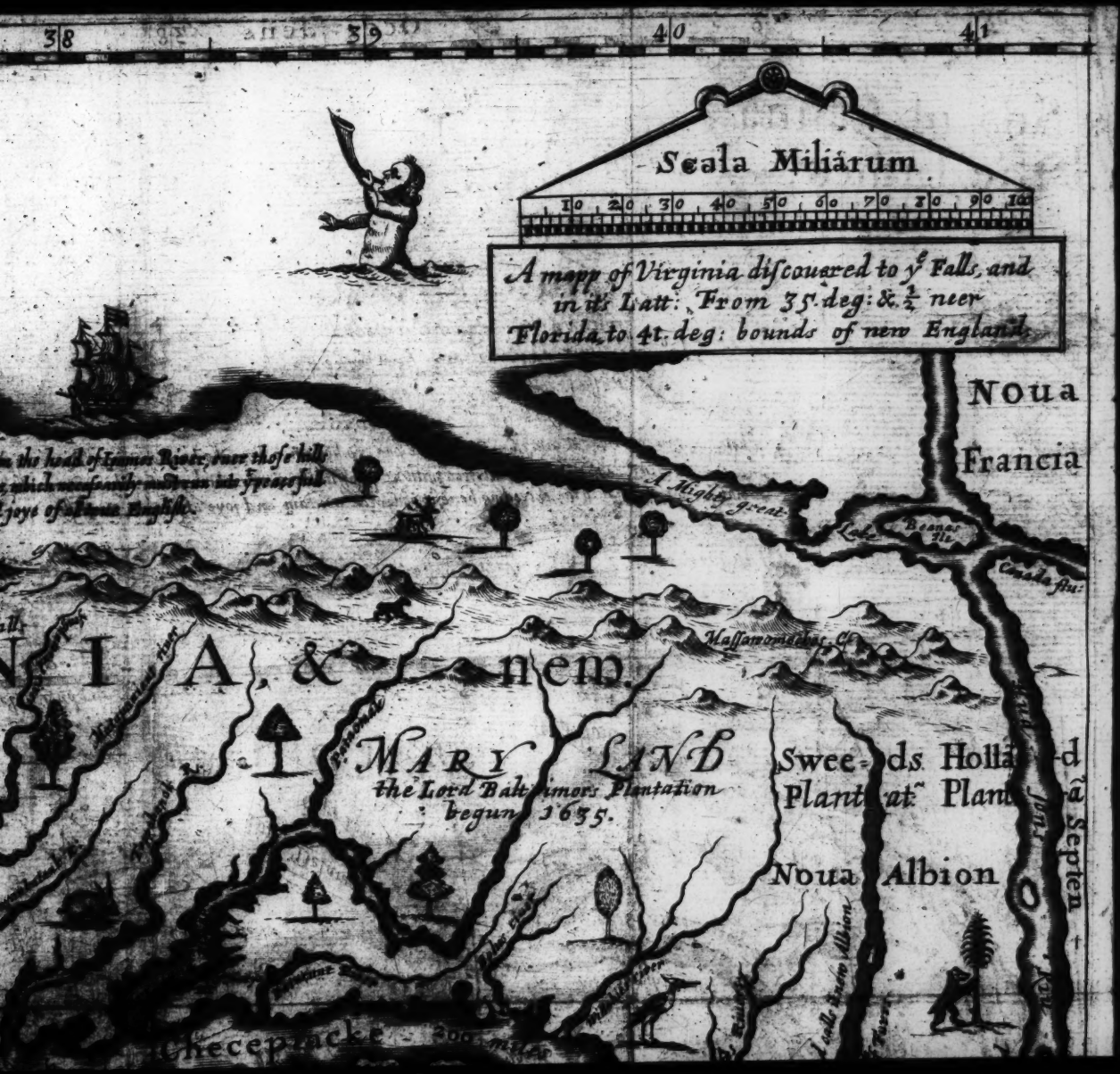
Silk leaves a man ten moneths time in the year of any other imployments.

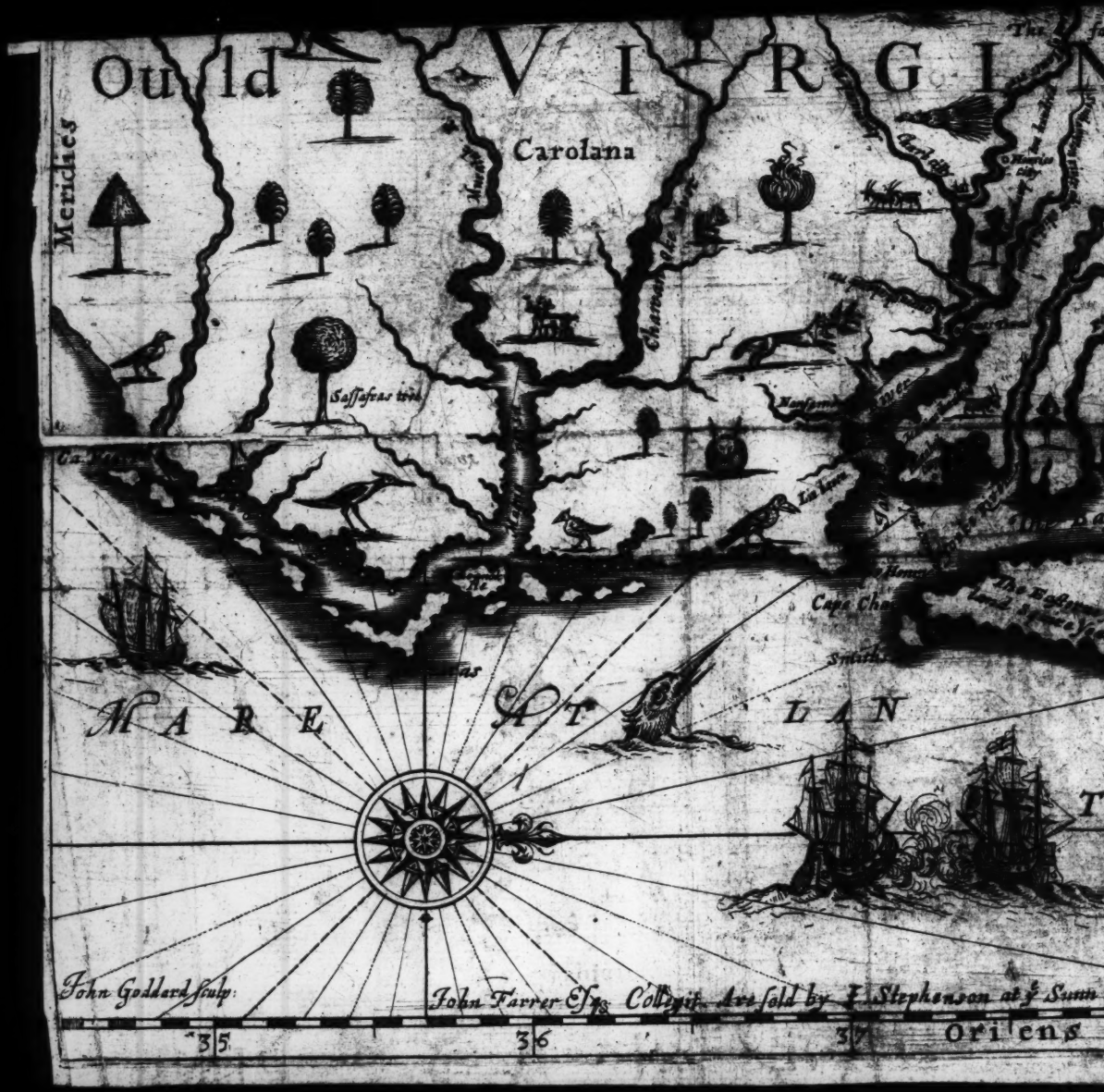
14 pounds a man gaines by his Crop of Tobacco.
60 pounds a man and boy gains by his Crop of Silk.

Then let all men judge which is the more gainfull.

But what will be the gain and profit by the wormes feeding and spinning on the Trees is more considerable, and also the naturall *Virginia*-wormes bottome exceeding ours in *Europe* 20 times in bigness, and in weight: what a Treasure then will this be, and no labour, cost, hazard, expence of time at all, a Boy onely to keep away the Birds from eating the Silkworms on the Trees, &c.

The Sea of China and the Indies.


38
39
40
41
Scala Miliarum
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
A mapp of Virginia discouered to ye Falls, and in its Latt: From 35 deg: & ½ neer Florida, to 41 deg: bounds of new England.
Noua Francia
A Mighty great Lake
Beanes Ile
Canada flu:
Massawomechas Cr.
NIA, & nem.
MARY LAND
the Lord Baltimors Plantation begun 1635.
Swee-ds Holla-d
Plant at Plant ã
Noua Albion
Septen
Checepincke


Ould VIRGIN
Meridies
Carolana
Sassafras tree
Cape Cha
Smith
MARE ATLAN
John Goddard sculp:
John Farrer Esq. Collegit. Are sold by J. Stephenson at ye Sunn
35
36
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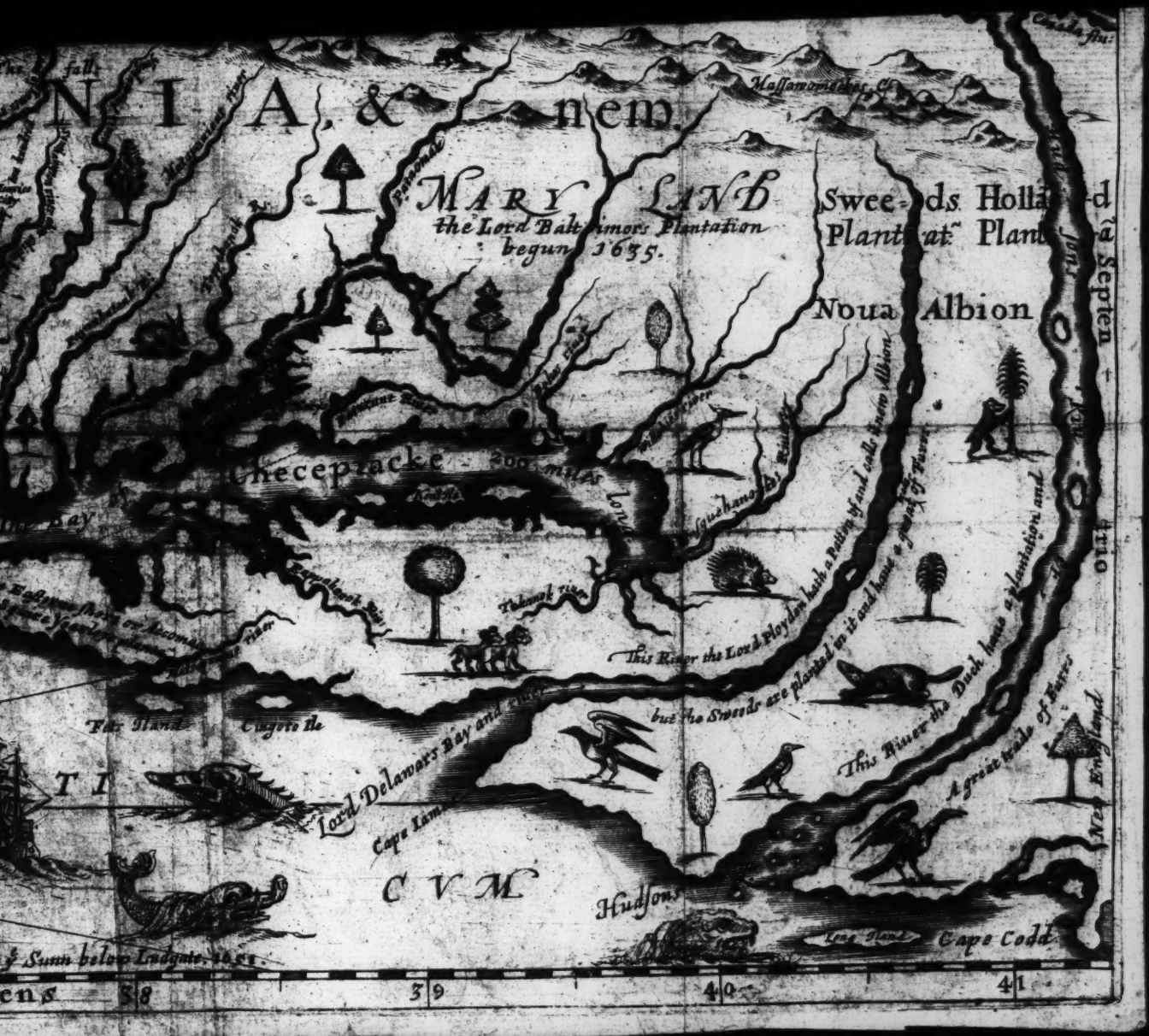
Oriens



NIA, & nem.
MARY LAND
the Lord Baltimors Plantation
begun 1635.
Swee-ds Holla-d
Plant at Plant a
Noua Albion
Checepracke
Tokanok river
This River the Lord Ployden hath a Patton of and calls Nuew Albion
but the Sweeds are planted in it and have a great of Furrs
This River the Duch have a plantation and
A great trade of Furrs
Lord Delawars Bay and
Cape Iam
CVM
Hudsons
Long Island
Cape Codd
New England
Septen
trio
38
39
40
41

UMI

A Rare and new discovered speedy way, and easie meanes of keeping of Silk-wormes, being thus made knowne to the Colony in *VIRGINIA*.

HEarken well you beloved Planters, to what in these few lines I shall declare unto you; and is thus sent you in Print, that all of you may communicate the great and superlative good and benefit it will be unto every one of you: *Whose is wise, will ponder these things*, and give the praise and glory to God, the Author of all good Inventions; how Providence having brought this to passe for all your exceeding great happinesse and increase of store of wealth, with so much ease, so little labour,

bour, no coſt unto you; and in ſo ſhort a time as fourty daies this wealth flowes in upon you.

You now I conceive deſire to know it, and I am as willing to impart it unto you: thus then in brief, in a plain manner, that all may underſtand it.

The way to ſpeedy wealth, was by ſome hundreds of you to remove ſome 60 miles more South by land, and to attempt the diſcovery of the Weſterly Sea, on the border of Virginia, and both two very eaſily atchieved, &c.

The ſame Lady, who laſt year ſent you her Books of *Health and wealth*, (who hath the happineſſe to beare the honourable name of your incomparable Countrey) continuing her ſincere affections to the advancing of your welfares in all kindes; and amongſt the reſt in this rich want of Silk, knowing *Virginia* to be in all reſpects moſt proper for it, (as by a late Book ſent you, publiſhed by Mr. *Williams*,) not onely in regard of the Climate being the ſame with *China*, from whence the infinite quantity of ſilk comes, but abounding (as it doth) with Mulberry-trees naturally growing there, and exceeding it by the Silkworm-bottomes found in her Woods. She hath I ſay this Spring found out (by the ſpeciall bleſſing of God upon her indeavours) ſo rare, ſo ſpeedy, and ſo coſtleſſe a way and means for the feeding of Silkwormes; by the triall and experiment ſhe ſo luckily made, to the admiration of all that have ſeen or heard of it, as a thing ſcarce credible; becauſe not heretofore thought of, nay, as it were, held impoſſible by ſuch Authours as have written of the ordering and feeding of Silkworms: that ſhe her invention being thus made known unto you her beloved friends in *Virginia*, ſhe is moſt confident, and aſſures herſelf you will all there inſtantly without further delay (which will be the joy of her heart) become great and rich Maſters of this noble Silk-worke to all your unſpeakable wealth.

The Lady hath of theſe Silk-bottoms in her Cabiner as Jewels to convince the incredulous, they are ten-times bigger then any in Europe to admiration, and of infinite incouragement to the work.

Do but as ſhe hath done; follow but with good courage your cheerfull Leader, and doubtleſſe you ſhall finde (what ſhe deſires you may,) namely, *Great profit and pleaſure* in an honeſt imployment. This Silken-Mine will be to you of more benefit then a Mine of ſilver.

In the beginning of *May* laſt 1652. when her young Mul-

Mulbery-tree in her Garden began to put out its buds, then her Silkworm-eggs began to hatch, as the nature of this wise creatures is, when her food begins once to appear, she comes forth of her shell: she presently laying a Mulberry-leafe upon these little crawling creatures, they came all upon it instantly; then she carried the leafe and them upon it to the tree, upon whose leaves they made haste to be; and there they day and night fed themselves, creeping from leafe to leafe, and branch to branch at their own liberties most pleasing to themselves, they grew and thrived wonderfully, and surpassed in largeness of body those other wormes she kept in her chamber (she having been many a year a Mistris of Silkworms, and kept them by the Book-rules) this good and prosperous beginning heightened her hopes. The wormes, as their nature is, cast off or slipped out of their skins four severall times, still growing greater and greater to the singular delight and content of their Mistris. About 40 dayes thus feeding upon the leaves, they began that rare and glorious work of spinning their Silk-bottomes upon the leaves and branches of the tree; such a gallant sight to behold, it ravished the Spectators, and their Mistris joy was crowned with excesse of happinesse herein and hereby, apparently finding the incomparable felicity this would prove to her dearly beloved *Virginia*, (for so you must give her leave to call it,) for she concluded, and so must all you, that this being thus effected in *England*, how much more with assured confidence will the wormes live, feed, and spin in *Virginia*? she upon serious and due consideration of this thing, gave God hearty and humble thanks.

And what can any of you now wish for more incouragement? the full proof is made, the work (or rather let me call it) the pleasure is effected with so much ease, so little cost, hazard or pains, as all may admire it.

'Tis not the hundreth part of your care, labour, or toyl you take about your Tobacco, and an hundred times (as I may

Contrary to Book Rules. These eggs were purposely exposed to aire, cold, winde, and frost, being laid and spawned on a wall in a chamber, and there remained all Winter long to try the vertue of the Eggs, &c. And twice before they come out of their bottoms, six times in all. The seventh they appear when come out a gallant silken white-winged Fly.

No weather it seems hurts them there; from heat and rains they shelter themselves under the great leaves as with a shield: but if either do harm them, how easie is a canvas covering reared over the trees to save them from either of both.

may ſay) all things put together more gain and profit to you then you make by Tobacco, which in truth is but ſmoak and vapour, but this a reall royall ſolid rich ſtaple commodity.

And yet if you will have ſtill ſmoak, ſo this neither will nor can hinder your labour in that, or take from you any other employment your have a minde unto.

Conſider, conſider I pray you (beloved friends) your incomparable happineſſe in this thing, and bleſſe God for it. Surely I ſhould much wrong your judgements and patience, if I ſhould ſpend any more argument to perſwade you to this ſo great benefit to you, and ſhould be like to him that to manifeſt the clear Sun-ſhine at noon-day, brought in a candle.

In a word, there's nothing is or can be wanting but your true thankfulneſſe to God for compleating this happy invention, and your preſent ſpeedy putting it in practice.

Yet give me leave, before I bid you adiew, to add the incomparable joy this Lady hath, who is confidently perſwaded (her daily prayers are to God for it) that this new invented way of thus keeping Silkwormes on the Trees; it requiring neither skill nor pains, (this laſt being the onely *Remora*, in the Savages nature, which withholds them from attempting any thing of labour) that when the Indians ſhall behold and ſee you begin the buſineſſe, they will with all alacrity ſet upon it likewiſe, and imitate you. And that you to incourage them (as well you may) do agree with them, that for every pound-weight of Silk-bottomes they bring unto you, you give them (as well it deſerves) 5 *ſhil.* worth in any Commodities they deſire.

And thus by the bleſſing of Almighty God, there may be good hope of their civilizing and converſion, ſo that they may be likewiſe great gainers both in body and ſoul by this thing. And if this prove ſo, (Gods mercies and workes being far beyond our capacities) how much then indeed will *Virginia's* happineſſe be every way raiſed to the height

of

of Bliſſe. The promiſe being made, *That they that be wiſe ſhall ſhine as the brightneſſe of the Firmament, and they that turn many to righteouſneſſe, as the ſtars for ever and ever*; which the God of wiſdome and power grant to you all in *Virginia*: and ſo, Lord, proſper this work in their hands, Lord, proſper their handy-work, good luck I wiſh you all in the name of the Lord, *Amen, Amen, Amen.*

Memorandum, that you take notice, that the Birds will eat up the Silkworms on the trees, ſo that care muſt be had (and it's eaſily prevented by ſeverall wayes and meanes, as you will deviſe) to ſcare away the birds; if all fail, a boy may be ſet that may affright them all away with ſome noiſe, or by nets encompaſſing the trees; and the birds will alſo carry the Silk-bottomes off the trees, if they be ſet there remain; but that's ſoon prevented, by taking them ſpeedily away. And this of the birds is the chief reaſon, that *Virginia* abounds not with plenty of the naturall wilde Silkworms, they devouring moſt of them: and it's a wonder how any at all eſcape them, but that God preſerves ſome few of the race, that his power and wiſdome may be ſeen, and the aptneſſe of the Countrey to invite you to the work.

It will be good for you to incourage the Savages, when they finde any bottoms in the woods to bring them to you, that you may get of the race, and ſeed to increaſe it. Some ſay, the originall Silkworm is produced by the corruption of the old Mulberry-tree, and leaves by the Sunne and moiſture. But that none of you may want a ſtock to begin your Silk-work, the Lady aforeſaid hath ſent you ſtore of Silkworm-eggs to be diſtributed amongſt you: and if you begin but with an 100 eggs this year, they will next year be above 1000: for one female Silk-fly will lay 3, 4, 500 at a time, all things more and more concurring to your incouragement.

For their Bottom being ten times bigger then ours, what mighty great Worm muſt they be; and what incouragement is this to the buſineſſe, and how much more ſilk they make then ours, &c.

Till you can get and gain the Egg and Seed of your naturall gallant large Silkworm: which is chiefly that you muſt endevour to ſtore your ſelves with, no Eggs comparable to it, &c.

Now the two Propoſitions that tend to infinite welfare, benefit, and wonderfull advantage both to *England* and the

Colony joyntly, are those that follow; that which upon no terms are to be omitted to be published and effected.

First, that with all speed some kinde of Coyne be sent to *Virginia*, that may be authorized to passe there for their Commerce and better trading. But whether all silver somewhat valued above its worth, or part silver & part copper, is left to the wise judgments in that case. But of this confidently be assured, that without some kinde of coyne or other, that Colony can no way prosper or thrive, nor any staple commodities be set up, or Artificers in any kinde follow their professions: for Tobacco being now their money, and that with which all Commerce is driven, and payments made in, and passeth from man to man; all men are set upon that thing with the neglect of all other rich and solid innumerable Commodities that are in that land to be had: and till this remedy of Coyne be applied, there can be no prosperity in that Colony. Were not the thing as apparent to all mens understandings as light is from darknesse, I should alledge many reasons for it, but it's so needlesse to spend time about it, as it might well be thought a great absurdity. What then remaines? but that some publique spirited Patriot that would immortalize his name and honour in the procuring of this so necessary a thing to be speedily effected, wherein also as the generall good he shall do, so the benefit will be ever great to those that shall undertake the carrying over this Coyne; be it what it will be, all men know it so well what the gain will be, as there's no need to name it in particular manner, they cannot wish for more profit then that will be to the undertakers, and the Colony will with all their hearts be content with it, and esteeme them happy and thrice happy Benefactours.

The second thing is, that a Publication be procured and sent to the Colony in *Virginia*, declaring unto them, that there shall be liberty for all men to bring from thence for the space of ten years to come, any commodity that they shall there raise, into *England*, Custome and Excize free,

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(Tobacco onely excepted, which may pay double Custome, if so thought fit;) and further that to what value of money such commodities shall be sold for here in *England*, (being rated at the Custome-house at their entry;) it shall be lawfull to carry out to *Virginia* any Commodities again to the same proportion and worth, Custome and Excize free.

These two reasonable things granted; as they shall infinitely with all speed advance the Plantation, so shall they (all things duly weighed in the scale of prudence) be no lesse beneficiall to *England*, as all men that have their eyes in their heads, and English hearts in their bodies, see and apparantly know, nothing more sure and certain; and all staple and needfull Commodities brought out of all-liberall-*Virginia* into *England* at a very reasonable rate and price, much cheaper then now we have them, and are fain to fetch them with great hazard from doubtfull friends, or Heathen Nations, to their great enriching and our own impoverishing, as to all knowing men is most apparent; we shall be free from the usurpation of forreign Princes and States in our Estates, Lives, Liberties and shipping: and we may conclude boldly and rejoycingly, that Providence hath provided this all-sufficient Countrey of *Virginia* against these times, and to these intents, that hence we may have all we want from our own brethren, our Navy there increased to what number we please; for this incomparable land affords naturally all whatere belongs to the building and rigging of a Navy in all compleat manner from top to toe, as may be said; and by a safe, a sure, certain, easie, near at hand westerly discovery, (part by land, and part by Rivers and Seas) contract all the riches of the South-sea, the *Moloces*, *Philipines*, *China*, &c. by 3000 leagues neerer to us, without molestation by any Prince or Pirat, and shall not need at all to be troubled, if *Russia*, *Poland*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Norway*, *Germany*, yea *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Constantinople* were removed 5000 times more distant

Sir Francis Drake was An. 1577 in a Westerly Sea on the back of Virginia, in 37 degrees, in opposite to the head of James Town in Virginia, and he sailed from that Countrey which he called Nova-Albion, in an open Sea to the Moloces and China, and so that also this way a trade may be made to those places to the back of Virginia, &c.

distant from us: for in one word, what ever these Countreys afford, either necessary, or superfluous, all-sufficient *Virginia* within its limits will produce unto us. And shall there not I say then now be found a zealous Patriot, that will stand up for his Countrey, and procure these things to be done out of hand? Now God forbid; I commit the businesse to God, having done what I conceive my part is, who onely have good wishes, and daily prayers to attend this enterprize, which God prosper, *Amen.*

POSTSCRIPT.

At a friends importunity, (the former part sent to the Presse) I am thus enforced to make this Addition, and upon the great hopes that upon triall it will be found, that you may have two Silk-harvests in one six moneths time; of the eggs a second brood may be hatched in *June*, and so fed by Mulberry-leaves, though then it may be it must be in an house, that then for the promoting of such a good designe nothing of encouragement may be wanting, nor any obstructions in the businesse, under pretence of wanting needfull housing for to feed the wormes in. Thus much I will assure you,

That the slightest and simplest kinde of housing or coverture (though the books are too superstitious and ceremonious in the rules which are many that they give concerning the ordering of the worm, which are not so necessary as they pretend;) I assure you, you will abundantly content and satisfie this, though noble, yet most humble creature, even with any habitation to do her work in. And to this intent I now declare unto you, (that all excuse may be taken from you) that the poor simple people in *Italy*, *Spain*, *Languedock*, *Provence*, &c. do keep and feed their Silkworms in the same low earthen-floored Rooms, wherein themselves lodge and do all their household affairs, feeding them on shelves and on tables, giving them leaves without

out any more curiosity, and they thrive and prosper with them as well as in the greatest Cities and stately chambers of the greatest rich mens Palaces.

And that in *Sicilie* and *Calabria*, the common Silk-Masters there do at time of year in the Spring, set up onely slight boarded houses in the fields round about the Mulberry-groves, and placing shelves in the inside of them, two foot one above the other to the roof, and a table all along the midst of the room, they strowing their leaves on these shelves and table, there feed their wormes, and there they spin in the room their Master lies for the space of five or six weeks time, and they have abundance of silk without more ado, and a man and a boy will tend all the worms that come of six ounces of eggs, and those wormes will spin 60 pound-weight of silk, and that but at 20 *shil.* the pound, is worth 60*lb.* in ready money, a sufficient gain to allure a man to the work I tro; but the gain by the naturall worme multiplying will farre exceed it. And I may not forget yet more that the Persian manner is to pitch up onely tents of *Canvas*, and Booths round their Mulberry-woods, and there-under they strow the Mulberry-tree-leaves on the ground: there their wormes feed and live and spin, and do well in all kindes, the Persians living also the time of five weeks in the tents. Thus all these examples do manifestly prove unto you, that very simple and slight housing and a little coverture will content the Silk-worms, and they will thrive well in them. And thus you see that very poor and slight houses in *Virginia* will do the deed. Nay rest assured that the very Savages houses built but with Poles Arbor-wise, and covered top and sides with mats, will be abundantly satisfactory to the wormes, and they will thrive in them as you shall finde upon triall. And let me tell you, being desirous that you may do all things with the least cost and labour to you, and to invite also the Savages to the work for their own gain; do but take your Reeds and small Canes in *Virginia*, and run but a strong needle

Sicily.

The great gain of the Silkworks in a house, how much more in the trees, will it be to you. The simplest and slightest houses or coverture will be sufficient for the Wormes to feed in, and live and spin, let no man doubt it, &c.

and threed thorow the Reeds which will hold them together, and ſo you may preſently make ſhelves and tables with them as narrow and as broad as you pleaſe; and in truth you ſhall finde this kinde of ſhelf and tabling to feed your worms on much better in many reſpects then boards: but you may make triall of the Perſian way alſo by ſtrowing your leaves on the ground in theſe houſes, and ſo feed them, and ſo your ſecond brood of Silkworms may alſo be thus kept and nouriſhed in this kinde of houſing and coverture; Experience is the Miſtris of fools, ſaith the Proverb: and it is not an unwiſe mans part often to make trials, though to ſome men they may ſeem impoſſibilities, yet rare and ſtrange things have upon triall often been found out; and if you would but ſhew the Savages ſamples of all kinde of things, you ſhould ſoon by them know more in a moneth what is in that Countrey to be had then you have done theſe 40 years; and for reward they would bring in of all kindes unto you, what they have and you deſire to know, ſo a ſudden diſcovery may be made of all things in that land to your infinite gain.

Concerning the winding off your Silk, this Lady hath ſent you one of the wheels, ſo that by it all of you may make the like to do that work, ſo you ſhall want nothing to ſpeed the work.

To conclude vvith this *Memento*, that there are nine things that appear, are of no or ſmall difficulty to you and the Savages to enterprize, and get gain and vvealth to be produced from theſe Commodities; I vvill but name them, and leave them to your better judgements and thoughts.

1 This Silke, ſo eaſie, ſpeedy, and profitable a thing.

2 The Silk-graſſe naturally there grovving, vvhich to the Indians the onely labour is of putting it up, and bringing it to you at ſuch a price; a rich Commodity if known.

3 The planting Vines, ſmall labour, little coſt, long enduring.

4 The multiplying of Cunny-vvarrens, ſo eaſie a thing, the vvool of a skin novv vvorth 8 pence, vvhich is more then the body, yet the fleſh is conſiderable meat; the vvooll is and vvill be very vendible for this nevv Invention, not onely of theſe fine light hats novv ſold at 15 and

20 *ſhil.* but the ſpinning of the wool, and making ſtockings of it as fine as thoſe of ſilke.

5 The increaſing of abundance of Bees for wax and honey, their food ſo plentifull in *Virginia*, as in no Land more, and if with an hatchet you do but ſlaſh your Pine-trees, Firre-trees, Locus, and other trees, there will ſtore of liquor come out of them, on which the Bee will gather infinite ſtore of honey and wax, as in *Ruſſia* and other Countreys they do.

6 The planting of Sugar-canes, that being no more laborious then the Indian wheat, ſetting it, and once ſet in good Land they grow eight or ten years, and the Indians pains will onely be to cut them yearly down, and ſell them to you.

7 That of the Cotton-tree is the like for many years, gathering of the cods of wooll from them, as we do Roſes from the Roſe-buſhes.

8 That of Ginger ſoon done, the planting and the gathering of it.

9 That of grafting your Crab-trees with Apples and Pears for Sider and Perry, you knowing that a man in one day wil graft an 100 ſtocks, and they will grow night and day, while you eat, ſleep, and play, and laſt 100 years to your great gain and profit.

I may not further inlarge my ſelf for the preſent, theſe are but taſtes and hints for your better wits to worke on: ſo with a thouſand good wiſhes, I bid you adiew.

Floreat VIRGINIA.

The fashion of the Bottome.

The Silke Bottome of the naturall Worm in *Virginia*, found there in the Woods, is ten Inches about, and six Inches in length to admiration: & whereas ours in *Europe* have their Sleave and loose Silke on the outside; and then in a more closer covering they intombe themselves. These rare Worms, before they incloſe themselves up, fill with Silke the great emptineſſe, and afterwards incloſe themselves in the middle of it, so they have a double Bottom.

The loose Sleave Silk is all on the outside of this compaſſe, for if that were reckoned in, the compaſſe of the Bottom would far exceed this proportion: But this is sufficient to be the Wonder of the whole World: to the Glory of the Creatour, and Exaltation of *VIRGINIA*.

FINIS.

Gentlemen,

SUch hath bin the ſingular favour of Providence to you and the Lady, that ſince the publiſhing of this Book; it hath ſo happily lighted into the hands of divers worthy perſons, being not onely Gentlemen-Travellers of credit and Merchants of reputation; but likewiſe wonderfully taken with the love of *Virginia*, and no leſs zealouſly affected to the advancement of the *Silk-trade* in that Land, which they judge (out of their experience and knowledge of what they have ſeen and obſerved in the Eaſterly parts of the World, where abundance of Silk is made) that no part of the World is more proper for Silk then All-ſufficient-*Virginia*: In regard of the excellency of the temper of the Climate, which naturally produceth not onely Mulberries for food, but the Silkworme it ſelf, in that wonderful greatneſs of the wilde Silk-bottom: ſuch as they ſay, The whole Univerſe affords not, nor brings forth the like to their no ſmall admiration. And that there is no greater quantities of them found or ſeen they conclude, it is in regard of the birds who are their natural enemies, and devoure moſt of them. And theſe Gentlemen are confident, that did you know and practiſe thoſe ways & means, for the feeding and preſervation of them, as in ſome far remote Regions is practiſed by thoſe Nations, that are expert Maſters of Silkwormes, *Virginia* would inſtantly abound with great ſtore of Silk, and ſurpaſs all thoſe Countreyes in that rich commodity, & you all become with great ſpeed, and ſmall coſt, or little labour one of the happieſt, wealthieſt people that the World affords. And to the intent that ſuch a bleſſing may not be longer wanting to you, they have out of their ſuperlative benigne affections, and publike ſpirits, imparted to the Lady theſe enſuing Relations, with their earneſt deſires and adviſes, that you all in *Virginia* may out of hand be made partakers of them. And then knowing them, you may no longer live in groſs darkneſs and ignorance of ſo great a treaſure that you are poſſeſſors of, and may now have and enjoy the full uſe and benefit of, which hitherunto hath moſt ſtrangely been hidden from the eyes of body and minde; They conceiving that the chief cauſe thereof hath been the pernicious blinding ſmeak of Tobacco, that thus hath dimmed and obſcured your better intellectuals: but when you begin to put theſe wayes & means in practice, they ſay you will bleſſe your ſelves (as they do) that you have not in this long time diſcovered the infinite wealth and happineſs that will ariſe unto you out of Silk. But not longer to detein from you this moſt precious eye-ſalve, for the ſpeedy curing of your infirmity, and making you all rich (which is your main aime in that new World).

Hearken well to these Informations, which the Lady earnestly desires may thus be with all speed made known to you all.

THe one Traveller declares, That he passed a countrey where he saw those people had their *Silkworms* feeding on their Mulberry-trees in the fields, and there they lived and spun their Bottoms on the trees. And to protect this noble profitable creature, and to defend it from the birds; they used a most slight, simple, plain invention speedily effected, and of no cost or labour to them, which was certain great sheets of Reeds or Canes, that they hung over and about their trees, tied to certain poles that incompassed them. And in this easie manner they obteined great abundant quantities of silk, to their wonderful inriching. The sheets of Reeds were joyned together by a needle & thred, running through each Reed at several equal distances, and so drew them close and firm together. This for you to imitate, is in every respect to your wonderful happiness.

Another of these Travellers saith, That he passed a Countrey where the inhabitants did make large Tents or Boothes all of Reeds and Canes, and in them placed shelves and tables, made likewise of Reeds, on which they fed their Wormes, strewing leaves on them. These tents they set up round about their Mulberry-Groves, and with much celerity, and no cost.

A third Gentleman and Merchant, that lived long in the farthest parts of *Turkie*, affirmeth, That there the inhabitants begin every Spring in *March*, to feed their Wormes, and continue it till *October* six moneths time; their Wormes hatching and re-hatching, one generation or brood succeeding the other: so that they have three harvests of silk-bottoms in that space of time, every five or six weeks one: they feed their Wormes in great long Barns made of Reeds or Canes, the walls and roofs of them, and shelves as aforesaid, and the Wormes when they have done feeding, spin their bottoms upon the reedy walls and roofs; and that they have two crops of leaves from their trees: for those trees that have their leaves pull'd off in *March*, *April*, and *May*, do releave again, and have new and fresh leaves in *June*, *July* and *August*, wherewith they feed their latter generation or brood of Wormes very profitably.

And in confirmation of this, you shall know, the same hath been found true in *England*, that the Mulberry-tree will leave twice in a Summer, the Lady had the experience of it, and therefore much more will it do with you, which will be a most singular advantage to you.

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I must not omit to add what these Gentlemen farther advise, that you can never sufficiently augment the store of food for this Noble Creature, for store of food is the main foundation, upon whose speeding the Silk-trade is to be erected: for if that be not wanting, no obstruction can be in it. For the glorious Worme is so infinite in multiplication, with that celerity as is incredible, so that she will never be defective unto you: they therefore counsell, that you graft your Mulberries with all care and speed upon these severall trees, upon which they will exceedingly thrive, *viz.* the *Popler*, the *Elme*, the *Chesnut*, *Beech*, *Quince*, *Medler*, *Fig*, *Peare*, *Apple*, and *Cornell-trees*. And also upon any other trees, of which upon a trial you find the Worm wil taste or eat their leaves. Likewise that you set of your Mulberry-slips as big as your thumb, about two foot long: and put them into good wel-digg'd ground in *September*, letting them a foot in the ground, bruising the ends of them, and watering them the next Summer well if need be: in the same manner as in *Kent*, they set the Codling-slips. That you also cause the *Indians* to bring unto your habitations all the young Mulberry-trees that are within an hundred miles of your Colony. But let me acquaint you that they admire what some Gentlemen Planters of credit tell them; that your brave Wormes do not onely live, feed, and spin upon the Mulberry-trees in the Woods, but do the same upon the *Poplar*-trees, *Plum*-trees, and *Apple*-trees: such an incouragement to the *Silk-trade*, the World (say they) never yet heard of before, which must needs lift you up to a most speedy and incomparable height of wealth and riches, in a moment of time.

And by your gentle patience and generosity, give me leave to propound unto you, the earnest request the Lady hath to all of you; that you please to inform her (being also the desire of many others) how it comes to pass that your Wormes get to your severall trees, not only to the *Mulberry*, but to others: For in no other Countreys the *Silk-worme* flie doth use her wings to flie with: so that yours must either do it (and so at time of yeer couple and flie to sundry trees; and there lay their eggs which remain till Spring again) or that your trees do naturally ingender and produce the Wormes (as it is conceived, the original of them so hapned at first) but which way soever it be, it's rare and remarkable; and proves *Virginia* to be one of the most superlative Countreys in all the Universe for the *Silk-trade*; and none comparable unto the excellency of its natural temper for *Silk*.

Then that you also inform her all you can of the nature, actions, qualities & dispositions in all kindes of this most wonderful Creature, every way so admirable, what by any *English* or *Savage* hath bin any way observed in her, when her eggs first hatch, then how long time she is feeding before she spin, upon

what part of the trees ſhe faſtens her Bottom? How long ſhe continues in her Bottom before ſhe comes out a Fly, then when they couple, where they lay their eggs, upon what part of the trees? How long they live after that time? For theſe in the old World never eat after they once begin to ſpin: how large in bigneſs and compaſs are commonly their bottoms? if all of one colour, or divers? In what part of the Countrey are moſt of them ſeen and found? what do the *Savages* call them, or know any uſe of them? what birds are they that moſt devoure them? (for did they not, they would ſwarm all the Land over in a very few yeers) if any thing beſides birds be hurtful to them? Their greatneſs and doubleneſs of their Bottoms are wonderful, none ever known to be ſo, which argues the ſtrength and richneſs of this noble Worm, her vigour and hardnes exceeds, that can endure all weathers and ſeaſons both alive and in her eggs. A great incouragement to you all that ſhe is not a nice curious kinde of *Silkworme*; but ſtout and robuſtuous, that will require little care or attendance of ſmall coſt unto you. But her food and protection is all ſhe requires, and pays you ten thouſand-fold for what you beſtow on her. That you pleaſe to ſend of her Bottoms to ſatisfie all men, who are like the Queen of *Sheba*, much better truſt their eyes then eares; ſome of their eggs likewiſe upon that which they lay them, and the Fly (though dead) which will many a yeer retain her perfect form in a box; do not the Wormes hatch and ſpin twice or thrice in a Summer?

Let me add one Petition more, and I have done. *viz.* That ſome of your precious Silk-graſs may be ſent the Lady, who is confident upon the triall ſhe will make of it, ſhe will give you ſo pleaſing an account and ſo profitable unto you, in making known unto you what an unknown wealth you have: ſhe prays you (and all is for your own gain) to bore and cut all your trees (a moſt eaſie thing) and thereby you ſhall diſcover preſently, what rich Gums, what Balſoms, what Oils, and precious healthful Liquours they will yield you for profit and neceſſity: For all men know that many kinde of trees do yield moſt pleaſant and healthſome Wines (as I may call them) for man to drink; ſo alſo you will finde out all ſorts of Dies and Colours (inſtantly done) cut and bruiſe all kindes of your Woods, Barks and Leaves of Trees, Roots, Berries, Nuts, Fruits, Plants, Weeds; & but boil them in a Skillet, & then put in a little piece of white Woollen or Linnen cloth with ſome Allom, and you ſhall inſtantly finde and ſee what rich Colours they will make. What is *Indico* but a Weed, ſo *Woad* and *Madder*? What is *Braſil*, *Fuſtick*, *Logwood*, and many more kinde of Dies, but Woods? what Coucheneal, the rich Scarlet die, but a Fly, or the excrements of the *Indian* Fig-tree? what is the new-found rich dying ſtuff of 25 *li* a Tun, but of a tree that is brought from the Iſlands of

Liber-

Liberty, neer Cape *Florida* where Captain *Sailes* plants? And shall *Virginia* not yield a drop of good Liquour or Colour? It cannot be; if but a triall thus easie were made.

By burning of all kinde of Woods and Gums, you'le soon finde by your nose what sweet Perfumes they yield. And by the ponderousnes or weight of earths, you may know if Minerals or not? Let it be known also, if you have not Waters of more than ordinary qualities; for taste, colours, smell, weight, hotnes, or coldnes? there is much depends upon them. And you shall know if they proceed out of any Minerals by taking a glass full, and putting into it a Gall beaten to powder, which will turn the water into a reddish colour, and send samples of all kinde of strange earths, and of all other kinde of things without fail. And lastly, (if it be not too much presumption to beg the favour to receive that honour from you) which she no wayes deserves nor can hope to requite: To inform her what be the things, the wayes, the means to advance *Virginia's Prosperity*, if they may be procured and effected. If any errour be committed in telling you all this: there is hope your pardon may be obtained, seeing your onely good and benefit hath caused all this that hath been said: and the zeal of your wealth and happines hath drawn all to this length.

Sirs, you have the faithful testimonies of those aforesaid worthy Gentlemen, and nothing can be now wanting unto you but putting all in practice, what they have declared, and for your good are such invitations and incouragements unto you, that more cannot be wished for. There remains nothing but humble thanks to God, and to these Gentlemen your due respects, whom God hath made such Instruments for your happines, hoping their noble courteous examples will allure all other Gentlemen-Travellers to cast into this good work some mites of their further knowledges, and every man to contribute his prayers and help to this or any other hopeful designe: seeing the consequence of them may be so good and great, not only to the *English* Nation at home and abroad; but to the poor *Savages* their welfare of souls and bodies, which God grant.

Soli Gloria.

To my Precious Cozen,

Upon her Experiment to promote the Silken Trade in the Colonie of Virginia.

MISTRESSE VIRGINEA FERRAR.

Anagram.

MINERVAS RARER GIFTES RISE.

Acrosticks.

M *inerva* erſt (Virgin) the Old world knew,
I nventreſſe of Drapery and Spinners Art;
S uch gifts by thee are raiſed in the New;
T hy ſelfe *Minerva* too by juſt deſert.
R eveal, un-cloud thy fair Names darker ſhade,
E nſhrined there more clearly will break forth
S yllabled *Minerva*, that skilfull Maid,
S hewing, then from *Jove's* brain, a braver birth:
E nricht with plenty of the ſilken ſtore,

V ertuous Nymph, thy fair *Virginia*,
I n wealth ſcorning *Pactolus* golden Oare,
R eſounds thy Name, Her Lib'rall *Minerva*.
G ain to the world thy Downy Reptill brings,
I t Lectures to thy ſex in ſilent Laws.
N o clam'rous Bee, that works with murmurings,
E quals her toil. How quietly ſhe draws
A *rachnes* finer twiſt? Lo here a Text

F ond women, for your hands, not for your tongues
E xpounding! which have Scripture ſtrangely vext,
R uining Kingdoms with your vocall Lungs.
R enowned *Solomons* Good woman we
A midſt her buſie Damoſels, like thee,
R are Maid, a Spinſter, not a Preacher ſee.

Virginea

Virginea Ferrar.

Ana-grams:

1 *Very faire Garner.*
2 *I ever raign farr.*
3 *In a rarer figure.*
4 *Rare fair Virgin.*

Virginia Ferrar.

These Lines I give an Evidence to prove
Not of your worth (Cousin) but of my love.
May they finde favour then in your fair sight,
Or else in flames an everlasting night.

F. C.

Vpon the Silk Reel.

Then shall the silken Reel merrily spin,
When to *Jehovah* we thus daily sing.
All Laud and Praise to God the Lord on high,
That gives such wealth so undeservedly.
O pardon Jesu, pardon our old sins;
So by thy grace we will become new things.

V. F.

To the Virginian Gentlemen Planters.

Sirs, what's to your Eyes and Eares presented,
Is for your Honour and Wealth intended.
If now a Virgins counsell you will take,
Great Treasure of it you shall surely make.
And if more South a little you will go,
Infinite Riches shall upon you flow.
Adde to't a Westerly Discovery,
Then happy are you made eternally.

V. F.

Upon the Silk Reel.

Then shall the silken Reel merrily spin,
When to pleasure we thus daily sing.
All Land and Traffic to God the Lord on high,
That gives such wealth to undeserved ly.
O pardon Jehu, pardon our old sins;
So by thy grace we will become new things.

To the Virginian Gentlemen Planters.